

Filter Aid

The invention relates to a filter aid, as disclosed in the preamble of claim 1, a process for its production and its application.

Cellulose-based filter aids have been known for a long time ("Ullmann's Encyklopädie der technischen Chemie", 3rd edition (1951), first volume, page 492, key word "felting layers" and page 493, key word "filter aids"). Cellulose is produced in a multi-step chemical process, in which all sensorially active materials are removed from the raw material.

Hence filter aids made of pure cellulose are used wherever the sensorial neutrality of the used filter aid is of great significance. Examples of cellulosic filter aids are EFC (low extract cellulose), fine powder cellulose, fine fibrillated cellulose, cationized powder cellulose, fine MCC (microcrystalline cellulose).

In contrast, filter aids made of untreated woodpulp are produced by mechanical comminution, thus only by physical treatment, and can, thus, release extractives (color, odor, flavor) during filtration. Therefore, the use of wood fiber-based filter aids is usually limited to industrial filtrations, where relatively little demand is placed on the sensory analysis.

Not only for filtration in the food and luxury food sector, but also for many industrial applications, they may not be considered, e.g. for sugar solutions (glucose, dextrose, fructose), molasses, dye solutions, fats and oils and the like.

The difficult field of beverage filtration demands, on the one hand, complete sensorial neutrality of the used filter aid; on the other hand, the number of commonly used filter aids are limited for economic reasons, since the maximum expense for the filter aid is fixed by the price of the mineral filter aids dominating this market.

Usually beer filtration takes place in two steps. The first step usually involves a coarse filtration, during which the liquid usually passes through a precoated layer of a filter aid. This step is frequently followed by a fine filtration (membrane, kieselguhr, etc.).

The standard filter aid for the precoat-type filter in the beverage, especially beer, sector, is kieselguhr. A high percentage of the world beer production is clarified by kieselguhr filtration. Currently it exceeds more than 1.1 billion hl beer.

The total demand for filter aids is worldwide ca. 750,000 tons per year, where inorganic materials, like, for example, kieselguhr, perlite or bentonite, constitute by far the largest share of this amount. Of this total amount about 250,000 tons to 300,000 tons per year are consumed worldwide by the beverage industry, largely by the breweries, but also by producers of wine and fruit juices.

The amount of filter aids, which are based on organic raw materials that can regrow again (cellulose, woodpulp, etc.), is to date only ca. 20,000 tons per year, even though their use offers a plurality of advantages over inorganic filter aids.

Thus organic filter aids are natural materials, whose quality fluctuates only over a narrow range and whose occurrence can be renewed at regular intervals. In addition the use of organic filter aids presents neither a health risk nor harmful effects for the environment and nature. Pumps and conveying elements of the filtration system are protected as much as possible owing to the non-abrasive property. Finally the consumed filter cakes can be easily disposed, for example, through land management, composting or animal fodder.

Of course, organic filter aids are in part many times more expensive than kieselguhr or they exhibit filtration properties that do not completely match those of kieselguhr.

For this reason organic filter aids have not been able to prevail to date against kieselguhr or are used in any case together with kieselguhr (report by J. Speckner "Cellulose as Filter Aids" in the journal ("Brauwelt", vol. 124 (1984), issue 46, pages 2058 to 2066, in particular page 2062, left column top).

However, kieselguhr has become increasingly a problem. As a natural mineral material its occurrence is limited. Thus in the case of kieselguhr one must resort more and more to low grade qualities in order to meet the high demand of industry. The result is, however, a rising cost for the cleaning and processing of kieselguhr, which could in the long run have a negative impact on its economic situation.

An even greater impact presents, however, the fact that the users' attitude toward kieselguhr is becoming more critical.

This reservation stems from the problems posed to the lungs due to many natural mineral materials and hence kieselguhr, a feature that must be taken very seriously from the point of view of occupational medicine. In 1988 the World Health Organization (WHO) categorized kieselguhr as a carcinogenic substance following a series of animal experiments. For handling there are strict regulations that are being asserted and observed more and more in Germany.

Another factor is that the disposal of kieselguhr is becoming increasingly more critical in industrial countries. A classification as hazardous waste makes landfilling considerably more difficult. With the introduction of the new technical rules on municipal waste, the disposal situation for kieselguhr is becoming more restrictive. In many cases disposal of kieselguhr used as filter aid already gives rise to costs of approximately DM 600.00 per t of kieselguhr, when used in beer filtration, or 1,500.00 per t of kieselguhr when used in the industrial filtration of problematic substances.

Starting from these urgent problems in particular in the beer filtration sector, the invention is based on the problem of developing a filter aid that is effective and can be provided economically.

This problem is solved by the invention described in claim 1.

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Sensorially active substances, thus active with respect to color, odor ~~and / or~~ flavor, are to be removed from the filter aid to a sufficient extent prior to use as a filter aid so that none of these substances can pass into the filtrate to a significant extent and impair its sensorial properties. The particles are neutralized sufficiently to a certain extent sensorially in order to be able to serve as a filter aid. In so doing, it is essential that the treatment is carried out only to the extent that it is necessary for this purpose. The use of energy and chemicals remains in a justifiable range so that the product can compete economically with kieselguhr. The action is, therefore, not as intensive as in the case of the production of cellulose from wood fibers. Surprisingly it has been found that by means of a liquid treatment a sufficient neutralization of the particles with respect to sensorial aspects can be achieved without the need for simultaneously high pressures and temperatures to be employed, without the need for large amounts of aggressive chemicals and treatment periods of many hours to days. In this respect the invention opens an expanded area of application for plant fiber materials without the expense required for the production of cellulose.

Although the starting point and preferred area of application for the invention is beer and beverage filtration, which concerns the provision of a kieselguhr substitute material, the invention is not restricted to this area of application.

In a preferred embodiment of the inventive thought the particles comprise wood particles (claim 2), for example, wood fibers (claim 3) or, in particular, wood comminution residues (claim 4), hence for example sawdust, sanding dust, wood shavings, wood chips, cutting waste, chipped wood and the like.

However, cotton, straw, hemp, flax, bast, grasses are also suitable starting material, similarly cellulose-containing secondary raw materials, like old paper and paper waste.

In the preferred embodiment of the invention the particles have been treated with a dilute alkali solution (claim 5). However, treatment with diluted acid (claim 6), with an organic or inorganic solvent (claim 7) or also only with water (claim 8) is not ruled out, where according to the

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kieselguhr is becoming increasingly more critical in industrial countries. A classification as hazardous waste makes landfilling considerably more difficult. With the introduction of the new technical rules on municipal waste, the disposal situation for kieselguhr is becoming more restrictive. In many cases, disposal of kieselguhr used as filter aid already gives rise to costs of approximately DM 600,000 per t of kieselguhr, if this was used in beer filtration, or 1500.00 per t of kieselguhr if this was used in the industrial filtration of problematic substances.

Starting from these urgent problems in particular in the beer filtration sector, the object underlying the invention is to develop a filter aid which is effective and can be provided economically.

This object is achieved by the invention described in claim 1.

Substances which are sensorially active, that is active with respect to color, odor and/or flavor, are to be removed from the filter aid to a sufficient extent prior to use as filter aid, so that none of these substances can transfer into the filtrate to a significant extent and impair its sensory properties. The particles are neutralized sufficiently to a certain extent sensorially in order to be able to serve as filter aid. It is essential here that the treatment is

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only carried out to the extent necessary for this purpose. The use of energy and chemicals remains in a justifiable range, so that the product can compete economically with kieselguhr. The action is therefore not so intensive as is the case in the production of cellulose from wood fibers. Surprisingly, it has been found that by means of a liquid treatment a sufficient neutralization of the particles with respect to sensory aspects can be achieved without the need for simultaneously high pressures and temperatures to be employed, large amounts of aggressive chemicals and treatment times of many hours to days. By means of the invention, to a certain extent an expanded area of application is open to the wood particles

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, without this needing expenditure as in the case of cellulose production.

Although the starting point and preferred area of application for the invention is beer and beverage filtration, which concerns the creation of a kieselguhr substitute material, the invention is not restricted to this area of application.

Although DE 23 51 125 A1 discloses using, for the extraction of metals or metal ions from solutions, an adsorbent which is obtained by bringing, inter alia, wood sawdust into contact with a solution of a hydroxide of an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal, this is an adsorption, i.e. an accumulation of dissolved particles on the surface of the adsorbent, not a filtration, i.e. a separation from a suspension.

In the case of DE 41 10 252 C1, for prefloating a filter cake, a mixture of filter aids of differing morphological and physical properties is used which comprise at least one component which increases the density of the filter cake and is made of high-density, chemically resistant metal and/or metal oxide and/or carbon particles of fibrous and/or granular structure and a further component of plastic fibers and/or cellulose fibers having a fiber length of from 1000 to 5000 μm and a fiber thickness of from 0.5 to 100 μm .

The wood particles of the filter aid according

to the invention comprise, for example, wood fibers (claim 2) or, in particular, wood comminution residues (claim 3), that is for example sawdust, sanding dust, wood shavings, wood chips, cutting waste, chipped wood and the like.

The grinding performed in the production of the wood particles in the invention substantially determines the filtration properties. With fine grinding, the permeability of the filter layer is generally lower. By means of the grinding (micronization, fibrillation), in addition the particle shape is affected which in turn changes the water value, which is still to be explained, as a measure of the permeability of the filter layer. In the case of fibrous cellulose products these can be fibrilated to a greater or lesser extent. The grinding can also be performed in a plurality of steps in which a first grinding for the production of the particles is followed by a further

grinding after the treatment and before or after the drying.

The filter aid particles produced from wood particles are still actually to have wood character, i.e. the lignin shall not have been virtually quantitatively extracted from the raw material wood, as occurs in cellulose production in the sulfite or sulfate process by treatment for many hours at elevated pressure at temperatures far above 100°C.

The treatment time in the invention can be relatively short, for example less than two hours, so that it is differentiated by one order of magnitude from the treatment time in the production of cellulose. The purpose is the removal of only fractions of the wood which are unwanted with respect to the use as filter aid, i.e. have an effect in terms of flavor, odor and/or color in the filtrate. This is not in this case primarily lignin, but

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compounds such as essential oils, terpeneoils and terpenoids, tannic acids, fats and waxes, phenolic substances (lignans, phenylpropanes, coumarin) stilbenes, flavonoids and the like, which make up an amount of from approximately 4 to 5 percent by weight of the dry wood. It has been found that these compounds can be, by means of a treatment with dilute alkali solutions acids [sic] even at room temperatures under atmospheric pressure, extracted from the wood or else made inactive to the extent that the treated wood particles are sufficiently neutral sensorially for the practical use as filter aid. It is not the case that during a rigorous analysis no residues of the unwanted type can be observed any longer, but that, for example, a medium filtered using the filter aid does not permit, during sensory testing, any wood flavor or wood aroma or any brown discoloration to be recognized. The treatment can be brief relative to the treatment durations of cellulose production.

An important feature in the treatment of the particles is, in addition, that the treatment can also take place at temperatures below 100°C and simultaneously at atmospheric pressure, which substantially simplifies the plant required for producing the filter aid.

The filter aid of the invention can be prepared

particularly economically. The costs may be in the same order of magnitude as the costs of kieselguhr, but only about one third of the costs for cellulose powder.

It also appears to be the case that the particles treated according to the invention have on the surface an additionally roughened or fissured structure which advantageously affects the filter properties.

Underlying the preamble of claim 1 is French Patent 385 035 which has, as its subject matter, wood fibers used for filter purposes which are treated, to avoid rotting, with a permanganate solution with or without addition of acid.

From JP-A 73 28 353, DE 41 10 252 C1 and
EP 747 104 A2 can be taken the use of cellulose
fibers, that is not alkali-solution-treated wood
particles

, mixed with other components as filter aid.

From FR 534 288 there arises a filter aid for wines, which aid consists of wood wool which is thoroughly washed and treated with 1% strength tartaric acid.

According to claim 4 the filter aid can comprise essentially only wood particles of one and the same type, size and pretreatment, that is can essentially be uniformly composed.

However, it is also possible according to claim 5 for the filter aid to comprise at least two particle fractions comminuted according to different processes, in order to be able to set the filtration properties in accordance with the requirements.

From the same aspect, the filter aid can comprise at least two particle fractions comminuted to different dimensions (claim 6) and/or at least two particles produced from different starting materials (claim 7).

The filter aid can also comprise other fractions which do not affect the filtration properties (claim 8).

It can also be a mixture with other filter-active constituents, i.e. not consisting of plant fibers (claim 9), also with mineral constituents (claim 10), namely with kieselguhr (claim 11), which would

have the effect of reducing the kieselguhr content and the associated problems mentioned at the outset.

However, suitable additional constituents are also other mineral filter aids, in particular perlite (claim 12).

According to claim 13, the largest mean particle diameter of the ready-to-use filter aid shall be less than 3.0 mm.

In contrast, in the case of fibrous particles, the mean fiber diameter shall be less than 1.0 mm (claim 14).

Since the particles are produced by grinding, they do not have an exact size, but a size distribution for instance according to a Gaussian curve. The position of the maximum of this curve may be taken to mean here the highest particle dimension.

The filter aid of the invention can be used to form prefloate filter layers in the same manner as was previously the case with mineral filter aids.

The invention also extends to a process according to claim 15 for preparing the filter aid in which the particles are digested by the treatment liquid in the course of a period of action.

A suitable temperature range in the treatment of the particles is the range of room temperature, which, although it requires no heating energy consumption, does require longer treatment times (claim 16).

A further practicable region with shorter treatment times is 50-100°C (claim 17).

According to claim 18, atmospheric pressure in the temperature range of 70 to 90°C can be employed, which is a temperature markedly increased with respect to room temperature, but is below the boiling point and eliminates the use of pressure vessels. This leads to a usable filter aid with a minimum of equipment and energy consumption.

"Dilute alkali solution" shall mean an aqueous solution having a content of from 2 to 10% by weight of the dry alkali, based on the solids content (claim 19).

In the preferred embodiment of the invention, sodium hydroxide solution is used (claim 20).

The period of action depends, apart from the pressure and temperature, on the solution capacity of the dilute alkali solution for the unwanted constituents. In the case of dilute alkali solution, it is also the case that it is not periods of action in the seconds region which come into question, but those which are short in comparison with the periods of action of many hours to days necessary in cellulose production. The period of action is partly dependent on the particle size.

It is, moreover, of a size determined by the fact that precisely only the sensory-critical substances are to be removed from the particles, in particular the wood particles. The latter purpose is

achieved when at most 10% by weight on an absolutely dry basis of the wood constituents are removed (claim 21), whereas the production of cellulose relates to the liberation of generally more than 30% of the wood constituents.

The period of action can be, with an alkali solution treatment, in particular between 5 and 120 min. (claim 22).

The consistency, i.e. the proportion by weight of the particles in the dilute alkali solution, can be from 5 to 25% in the treatment (claim 23).

The particles, after the period of action, can be washed and dried (claim 24).

The particle size (maximum of the particle size distribution) can be up to 10 mm, preferably 0.1 to 1.0 mm, during the treatment (claim 25).

Since a grinding in the wet phase changes the particle shape, a possibility is opened up in this manner of setting the water value (claim 26).

In individual cases it is possible, without relinquishing the lack of sensory hazard to further comminute the particles after the alkali solution treatment and the drying, simultaneously with the drying or after the drying (claim 27).

To obtain clear conditions with respect to the filter properties, it is advisable according to claim 28 to classify the particles after the alkali solution

treatment and the drying.

The invention is also embodied in the use of finely divided wood particles which have been subjected to a treatment with a dilute lute [sic] at a temperature below 100°C and at atmospheric pressure, which treatment removes the sensorially active substances from the wood particles, as filter aid (claim 29), in particular when the particles have been treated according to the process of claims 15 to 28 (claim 30).

A suitable use is in particular in beverage filtration, in particular beer filtration (claim 31).

Other fields of application of the invention are food filtration (claim 32), for example sugar solutions, edible oil, fat, gelatin, citric acid, alginate etc., filtration

in the chemical sector (claim 33), for example chloralkali, in the sector of the cleaning of auxiliary liquids in metalworking (claim 34), for example cutting fluids, rolling oils, polishing oils, etc., and in the pharmaceutical and cosmetics sector (claim 35).

To study the efficacy of the novel treatment of the plant fiber particles, untreated plant fiber particles (Lignocel C 120) were compared with plant fiber particles treated according to the invention (Sample No. 1; Sample No. 2; Sample No. 3). The Samples No. 1 to No. 3 were treated as follows:

Sample 1: To produce the treated plant fiber particles. 330 g of wood fiber flour (particle range: 70 -150 μ m), 3700 ml of water and 15.8 g of solid sodium hydroxide were digested (reacted) in a mixing and treatment reactor at from 20°C to 25°C without additional heating and without stirring. The solids content was below 10% by weight, the retention time was at least 16 hours, the pH of the aqueous alkali solution was below 11.3 after 16 hours.

The sodium hydroxide solution was filtered off by vacuum via a plastic filter, the predried wet cake was slurried in hot water (70°C), so that a solids content below 15% by weight was achieved. A final pH of from 3.0 to 7.0 was set using dilute

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hydrochloric acid and the solution was filtered off under vacuum via a plastic filter. The subsequent rinsing was performed at least twice each time with 200 to 500 ml of water at 70°C.

Sample 2 was treated with hot alkali solution and rinsed cold. In a mixing and treatment reactor, at temperatures above 50°C and with stirring 330 g of wood fiber flour (particle range: 70 - 150 μm), 3700 ml of water and less than

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